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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IS WAR IN SAMOA

American and British Officers
Killed

LIEUT. LANSDALE A VICTIM

Rebellious Natives Ambush the
Combine Forces—Official
Report Made.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dis-
patches received here from Apia, Sa-
moa, dated April 1, say that a party
of 105 American and British sailors
were forced to retreat to the beach
after having been caught in an am-
bush on a German plantation on that
date. The expedition was led by Lieut-
enant Freeman of the British third-
class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant
Freeman and Lieutenant P. L. Lans-
dale of the United States cruiser Phila-
delphia, with Ensign J. R. Monaghan,
also of the United States cruiser Phila-
delphia, were left dead on the field.
Ensign Monaghan remained to assist
Lieutenant Lansdale and was shot
while retreating.

Two British and two American sail-
ors were also killed.
The natives engaged were some of
Mataafa's warriors. They severed the
heads of the British and American
officers killed from the bodies. Priests
of the French mission afterwards
brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German planta-
tion has been arrested and detained
on board the Tauranga on affidavits
declaring that he was seen urging the
rebels to fight.

In a previous engagement twenty-
seven of Mataafa's warriors were killed
and there were no casualties among
the European forces.

It is estimated that about 800 war-
riors attacked the Anglo-American
party from ambush.

AUCKLAND, April 12.—Dispatches
from Samoa give further particulars
of the late tragical collision in Sa-
moa as follows:

On April 1 a force of 214 British and
Americans and 150 friendly natives
were surprised in ambush at the German
plantation of Vailao. The rebel force
opened fire on the rear left flank and
front of the Anglo-American force.
The friendly natives stood their ground
splendidly, Americans and British
firing shoulder to shoulder. The Colt
automatic gun with the landing party
became jammed and the Americans
and British were practically at the
mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was
sounded three times before the marines
and bluejackets retired.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first
lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was
in command of the allied force, was
shot through the heart. Lieutenant
Philip Van Horn, U. S. N., had his leg
shattered while endeavoring to fix the
jammed gun. Seaman Hunt of the
British ship Porpoise remained with
Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over
the head and knocked senseless. The
bluejacket revived as the natives were
cutting off his right ear, and was
turning him over in order to cut off
his left ear. At this juncture a shell
from the British cruiser Royalist burst
on the battlefield, scattering the rebels,
and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the
beach, although severely stabbed in
one foot. The same night the friendly
natives found the bodies of all the officers,
headless. The bodies were buried with
all honors at Mullinu on Easter Sun-
day. Their heads were subsequently
brought in by some French priests and
the graves were reopened and the
heads buried with the bodies.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The fol-
lowing dispatch from Admiral Kautz
has been received:
"Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—Secre-
tary of War, Washington: On April
1st, while the combined forces of the
United States and British, under Lieut-
enant Freeman of the British navy,
were entering Apia they were ambushed.
I deeply regret to announce the
death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale,
Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain
James Butler and Ordinary Seaman
Edsel, and also that five men were
wounded who belong to the Philadel-
phia. The British loss in killed was
two men and Lieutenant Freeman."

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12, 9 A. M.
—Further advices from Apia, Samoa,
say that on the arrival of the British
cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British
and American Consuls issued a procla-
mation to give Mataafa a last chance,
and that the French priests also failed
their influence, but all efforts failed
and the rebels continued their depreda-
tions. Property was destroyed and
bridges and roads were barricaded. On
March 29 the enemy was sighted at
Magatui and machine guns and a
seven-pounder were used against them.
The friendly Samoans also attacked
the enemy during the latter's retreat
and several rebels were killed or
wounded. The "friendlylies" carried one
head through Apia, which made Cap-
tain Stuart so furious that he went to



THE PHILADELPHIA AND REAR ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

the king and threatened to shoot any
man found taking heads. The king
then issued a proclamation forbidding
the practice.

The German Consul wrote to Ad-
miral Kautz asking if two great Chris-
tian nations approved of this inhuman
and barbarous practice against the
laws of Christianity and the decree of
the Supreme Court.

The Admiral replied, agreeing with
the Consul as to the inhumanity of the
practice and pointing out that, had the
German Consul upheld the decree of
the Supreme Court of January, there
would have been no bloodshed; that
the custom was an old Samoan one
but first made known to the world ten
years ago, when the heads of homes
German sailors were cut off by the
barbarous chief, Mataafa, whom the
representative of the great Christian
nation, Germany, is now supporting.

Expeditions in armed cutters belong-
ing to the Tauranga and Porpoise are
doing considerable execution against
Mataafa's strongholds along the coast.
The British forces are being assisted
by 100 Samoans. About forty-six of
Mataafa's boats and several villages
have been destroyed. In the meantime
flying columns are being sent daily
along the roads and through the bush
near Apia.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The news
from Samoa was received here with
feeling approaching dismay. There
was a refusal on the part of the higher
officials to discuss the sad event. The
Secretary of the German Embassy called
early in the day upon Secretary
Hay. Neither of the officials would
disclose anything as to the nature of
the exchange that took place. The
arrest and retention by the British
naval officials of a German subject is
one of the most dangerous features of
the controversy. It is said that the
Consuls of the three powers stationed
at Apia claim extra territorial jurisdic-
tion, involving the right to try the
subjects of their respective countries
for any offenses alleged to have been
committed. Under this practice Ger-
man Consul Rose may demand the
surrender of the German. If the man is
guilty it is considered improbable that
the British will yield unless upon some
adequate guarantee that he is to be
sufficiently punished. It is not be-
lieved likely that Rose will make such
promise.

It is believed that Admiral Kautz
will continue his efforts to bring the
rebellious natives to terms. This is
not likely to be an easy task, in view
of the somewhat small force at his
command, but it is said the British
Government may accept the propo-
sition of the authorities of New Zealand
to send a regiment of soldiers to Sa-
moa. No protest thus far has been
lodged at the State Department against
Admiral Kautz.

At the British and German embas-
sies the news of the bloody conflict
in Samoa was received with deep
concern. Sir Julian Pauncefote expressed
his profound regret at the collision at
a moment when he had hoped the trou-
ble was in a fair way to adjustment.
Mr. Elliot, the British High Commis-
sioner to Samoa, also deplored the
event. The British officials were quite
confident, however, that the chances of
a settlement would not be destroyed
by this affair, although they might be
somewhat embarrassed.

At neither of the embassies had a
word of official information been
received, and the Associated Press ac-
counts were, therefore, scanned with
great interest. The German Ambas-
sador, Dr. Von Holleben, stated that
while he was wholly without official
advices, he deeply regretted to hear
that there had been further loss of
life. In all diplomatic quarters there
was a disposition to treat the news
as grave, but not as disrupting the
plans for a settlement.

JUSTICE FIELD DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Justice
Stephen J. Field of the United States
Supreme Court, retired, died at his
home on Capitol Hill, in this city at
6:30 o'clock this evening of kidney
complication. He had been uncon-
scious since Saturday morning, and
death came painlessly.

SENATOR TABOR DEAD.

DENVER, April 10.—Horace A. W.
Tabor, Postmaster of this city and ex-
United States Senator, died at 9:30 a.
m. today of appendicitis, after three
days' illness. He leaves a widow (his
second wife) and one son and two
daughters.

A HEARTY SECOND

Chief Engineer Hunt Supports
Mr. Landers.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

People Lulled to Sleep in Fancied
Security—Equipment Needed
Would be Cheap in the End.

"Every statement that Mr. Landers
makes in his article in the Advertiser
regarding necessary innovations in the
fire department is correct," said Chief
Engineer Hunt yesterday afternoon.

"This is a most vital question and
should receive immediate attention.
Owing to the fact that there have not
been any large fires in Honolulu for
years people have allowed themselves
to think that this freedom from a con-
flagration will be perpetual. But unless
more protection is obtained, the time
will undoubtedly come when they will
be rudely awakened from this idea. It
is the history of every city that some-
day there comes a conflagration which
involves the loss of a vast amount of
property and generally of human life.
To be ready when it comes is a city's
duty.



J. H. HUNT.
(Photo by Williams.)

"In time of peace prepare for
war" applies to the fire department.

"One of the main things that is need-
ed is the hook and ladder. At present
we have no ladders at all except the
small ones we carry with the engine
outfit. If a fire would break out at the
top of our highest buildings we would
be comparatively at a standstill. Of
course we could play water on it from
the outside. But we don't want to fight
fires as they did forty years ago. A hook
and ladder outfit is a necessary ad-
justment to a fire department equipment.

"A fire alarm system is another
pressing need. There is not a city in
the States of Honolulu's size that does
not have them. When an alarm is given
by means of the regular system the
department is at once notified. There
is no delay. As it is now the alarm is
at first turned in to central, and from
there to us, causing more or less de-
lay. Then there is the possibility of
going in wrong. When that little
blaze occurred the other day we were
notified that it was at Kuakini Road.
When we arrived there it was found
that the blaze was at the corner of
Kuakini and Liliha streets. All this
caused delay, which would be obviated
by using the proper alarm system. If
there were a fire then it would natu-
rally occur to one seeing it to turn in
the alarm from the nearest box. If
there were a fire at Hotel and Fort a
person would not run to Beretania to
turn in the alarm when there would be
a box at the corner where the fire
was.

"More men and horses are needed.
We have apparatus here that is not
available for the reason that there are
not men nor horses to equip it. If a
fire occurred which would necessitate
its use we should have to unhitch the
horses and bring them to the station
so as to haul the other engine. It
seems ridiculous, but it is true.

"The matter of gratings needs at-
tention. The iron bar gratings have
been relegated to the past in most cities
and should be so dealt with here. Only
yesterday I was passing along the side-
walk and happened to glance through
one of these gratings. Below it was
filled up almost to the top with wood-
en and pasteboard boxes and inflam-
mable rubbish of all descriptions. The
thing in order would be a lighted cigar
dropped carelessly through.
"Auxiliary heaters, so that the boiler
may always be kept with twenty
rounds of steam up, are necessary im-
provements. People wonder when the
engine arrives at a fire, why she does
not commence to work immediately.
The reason is that there's no steam up
and it takes time to get it started.
More valuable time lost.
"The station out at the Plains is get-
ting into shape and will be ready for

occupation in about a month. There
will be an engine and a hose wagon
out there.

"The quicker the people awake to the
fact that a more thorough equipment
is necessary the better it will be. The
expense of putting in the improvements
mentioned would be a small matter
compared to the loss which would re-
sult from a large fire. The whole sub-
ject deserves immediate attention."

Sewerage Material Bids.

Bids were opened yesterday after-
noon for the material to be used in the
sewerage construction. The number of
bids was very large, about two hours
being consumed in going through them
all. They came from New York, Bos-
ton, Chicago, London, San Francisco
and other cities. Honolulu was well
represented. They have been placed
in the hands of Superintendent How-
ell and Rudolph Hering, the engineer,
and it will be a few days before it will
be decided where the contract goes.

LABOR QUESTION.

Important Washington Advice on
the Subject.

From advices received in this city
by the last steamer it is learned that
the old statutes in regard to the la-
bor permits is to be continued. The
Hawaiian Government is given full
authority to continue and to assist in
the importation of Japanese for labor
purposes.

In this way the labor question which
has received considerable agitation
during the past month is put in a new
light. The old system is so continued
and the question that was under dis-
cussion is dismissed.

The Executive will meet with the
planters in a few days to inform them
of this latest development. Although
some restrictions may be proposed,
the applications for permits for labor-
ers on the new plantations will doubt-
less be approved. Plans will be pro-
mulgated with a view of gradually
shaping the conditions on the islands
to the American labor restrictions
which will come in the future.

The Resident Claimants.

Edgar Cayples, the Seattle attor-
ney who settled here on the first visit
of the S. S. City of Columbia, has been
retained to look after the claims of
Mrs. R. W. Wilcox and Mrs. F. S.
Pratt to crown lands. Mr. Cayples
has been working six months on the
case already and it is reported that
he and Robert Wilcox will go to Wash-
ington on the business, though the at-
torney will say nothing about the
trip. Mr. Cayples says he is con-
vinced that his clients are heirs in the
matter.

Getting Under Way.

The Australia carried orders for
two large engines and fifteen miles
of rail to be used by the Hilo railroad.
The promoters wisely decided that the
track should be broad gauge. The
engines are to be larger than those
which were recently received by the
O. R. & L. Co. It is probable that the
cars will be made here, as the excel-
lent work lately turned out by the O.
R. & L. Co. has proved what can be
done. The iron work of the cars will
be shipped from the States.

"The Man With the Hoe."

In a note to an attaché of this paper
Edwin Markham, the California poet
whose "Man With the Hoe" startled
the world, says:

"I am gratified to learn that there is
in this world a large body of earnest
men who are quick to respond to all
questions of justice and humanity.
These men are the hope of social pro-
gress. They are the sea-wall against
the tides of anarchy and disorder. I
wish you all prosperity in all your
ways."

To be Tried for Murder.

The six Kahuku Japanese charged
with the murder of Yee Ling were
committed yesterday morning. This
ended the murder proceedings, the
Japs having been committed on three
distinct charges. The case of the riot-
ers will come up next Monday and will
probably be finished in a couple of
days.

Another Business Block.

This is a mention of a 1900 enter-
prise. The site is the McIntyre gro-
cery store corner, Fort and King
streets. The location is a most elegant
one for a new modern building and the
ground is to be so occupied. There is
contemplated a three-story building.
It will be of artistic architecture and
good material. Mr. McIntyre says that
nothing will be done until next year.

WANT MORE MEN

An Army of 50,000 Required for the Philippines.

NATIVES ARE DETERMINED

Harass the American Forces Greatly—Minnesotas—Oregonians—The Fighting.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the World from Manila says: "General Lawton has taken the towns of Lumban and Pagasjan. The rebels made a stand at Lumban, but were dislodged with heavy loss. They had blocked the river and the gunboat Laguna de Bay had to fire at long range. Fifty rebels were taken prisoners. The Americans lost no men in taking Lumban. They captured six small steamers and several caecoes."

While it is probable that there is an end to big engagements in the Philippines between the Americans and the Filipinos, the war is not at an end by any means. It is the universal opinion among Army men here that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and to keep open communication among the islands.

General Lawton's advance promises to meet the harassing resistance. Trenches are built by the enemy from town to town. On all sides the rebels are in unceasing communication by means of signal fires. They avoid being caught in a trap and are quick to harass the flank. Since the 25th the enemy's losses have not been more than double ours. Our kindness to the rebel wounded and prisoners does not allay their dogged enmity. Only a small portion of the population of the north have returned to their homes. Only the diseased and aged remained in Santa Cruz. Aguinaldo is reported to be in San Fernando and is still in absolute charge of the defense of the new capital and of Calumpit.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Manila, dated April 11, 5:25 P. M., says: "A large force of insurgents from the eastern foothills made an attack early this morning upon the Thirtieth Minnesota Infantry, which was guarding the railroad in the vicinity of Hovea, and the fighting soon became general between Marikina and Guiguinto. General Wheaton came down from Malolos with reinforcements as soon as possible and an armed railway train was also brought into regulation, with the result that the rebels were routed and put to flight. The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded are estimated at over fifty. The losses of the Americans were three killed and fifteen wounded. Previous to the insurgent attack the telegraph wires had been cut by non-combatants, Filipinos pretending to be friendly, and this considerably hampered the Americans in communicating with Malolos for reinforcements."

Last night five men of the Second Oregon Infantry, who were patrolling the railroad near Malolos, were ambushed by insurgents and two of them were killed and the other three wounded.

MANILA, April 11, 5:50 P. M.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendliness. They had seemingly secreted arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at a close range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you—Americans enough of this before we are through!"

The rebels undermined the railroad at Marikina and unrolled the rails in an effort to wreck the train, while the railroad gang participated in one fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repulsed before a train arrived. General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

The military gunboat Oreste has brought thirty-seven rebel wounded, one killed and six wounded Americans to the hospital. It is now known that ninety-three insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

IS WELL PLEASED

Edward Pollitz Speaks of Plantations Here.

The following interview with Edward Pollitz shortly after his return from his recent trip to this city is taken from the Chronicle of the 5th.

Edward Pollitz, the stockbroker, returned yesterday from Honolulu on the Mariposa. This is his third trip to the islands within a year, during which he obtained a thorough knowledge of the island industries and more particularly as to the sugar plantations, in which he is very extensively interested. He left San Francisco on March 4th, making this third journey mainly in the interest of Eastern and European capitalists, who desired full information as to the sugar industry, with a view of investing in plantations.

Mr. Pollitz said when seen at his home that his improvements on the islands since his last visit, three months ago, surpassed his most sanguine expectations and he ascribes much of the improvement to the introduction of the new methods in testing the soil by experienced chemists, the proper application of fertilizers and timely and proper irrigation, which had been rather crude for-

merly. "The sugar yield," he said, "will be from 30 to 50 per cent. greater than was estimated. The new plantations expected to harvest 19,000 tons, but will have 22,000, and be crushing now 400 tons of cane a day, producing 140 tons of sugar. The same conditions prevail on all other plantations. The copious rains of the season have made the producing capacity of the soil greater than was ever known and have insured abundant crops for the coming season."

Sugar Letter.

April 12, 1900.
Messrs. Cassel & Cooke, Ltd., (Hons.)
John, H. I.

Dear Sirs—Our last advice were by the Australia. Since then centrifugals have taken a further advance, as you will note by the following sales:

April 5th, 2160 tons, C & P 4.51
April 6th, 1100 tons, to arrive 4.50
April 7th, 250 tons, C & P 4.51
April 10th, 1500 tons, to arrive 4.51
April 11th, no sales.
Granulated in N. Y. has been advanced to 5.06 cents.

Beets are firm at 10-7 1-2, the quotation of 10th inst. Since then there has been no change.

A. S. R. Co.'s stock—Following are closing quotations on dates given:

	Common	Preferred
April 5th	166 1/2	166 1/2
April 6th	162 1/2	16
April 7th	159 1/2	16
April 8th	158 1/2	16 1/2
April 10th	156 1/2	16
April 11th	162	16 1/2

COMEZ CHARGED

Cuban General Was Accused of Many Offenses.

Say That He Did Not Fight and Was Constantly Running Away.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the Sun from Havana, dated April 11, says: "The newspaper El Reconcentrado, which has made a number of violent attacks on Gen. Gomez, today prints a letter dated March 17, 1898, and signed by Jose Aleman, ex-Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic. The letter is addressed to Gen. Cullato Garcia and is full of charges against Gen. Gomez, who is accused by the writer of murder, robbery and treachery. Aleman said that Gen. Gomez did not fight, but was constantly running away before the Spaniards; that the army was demoralized, and that many of the Cuban troops had surrendered. He added that the attitude of the Commander-in-Chief was despicable and ridiculous, and he asked Gen. Garcia to support him against Gen. Gomez because Gen. Garcia was fighting and had the moral authority to compel Gen. Gomez to do his duty."

The publication of the letter has caused a great sensation. Senor Aleman, who is at Santa Clara, was asked if he had written the letter and he replied that he had.

S. S. Starbuck.

Captain Friele of the Peru from Panama in San Francisco April 5th reports the steamer Starbuck in a good position on the beach when he last saw her. She had a big hole in her bottom, caused by striking an uncharted rock some four miles out from the shore. Nothing but Captain Friele's promptness in beaching her saved her from foundering. She is expected to reach Panama any day.

Makaweli Deal.

The Makaweli deal has at last been completed. A controlling interest in the stock has passed into the hands of people abroad. The price paid was \$25 a share.

Makaweli is capitalized at \$2,000,000 of which \$1,000,000 is paid up, being \$20 on the shares of \$100 each. It is said that one result of the deal will be that the stock will be declared paid up and divided into \$20 shares.

BRITUS FOR SAMOA

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Government is determined to maintain a strong force at Samoa. The regular British will go to Apia and remain until the collier Scindia arrives, and the collier Abernethy will soon leave for Pago Pago, where she will act as guardship. The colliers will be armed and carry good forces of men.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY COMING

PLANTERSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—The Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, 1400 strong, stationed here, will leave Monday, April 10th, on a special train for San Francisco, whence they will proceed to Manila.

RHEUMATISM CURED

My wife has had Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a wonderful remedy for rheumatism and other household uses for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Chrysler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Chrysler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Philip, Editor Red Oak Herald. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

MASONS TO MASS Just Received,

By Brig. W. C. Irwin
A LARGE LOT OF
Sound, Draught Horses,

TO MEET ABOVE THE CLOUDS

date spots for Special Work—Garden of the Gods—Pierage to P.K.'s Peak.

DENVER (Colo.) April 8.—Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry above the clouds. This is the substance of every masonic chapter in the West. Seven hundred and fifty candidates for degrees in Cryptic Rite Masonry are to be obligated on the top of Pike's Peak in August, and the Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Colorado propose to participate in the unique proceedings. In short, Colorado is to be besieged by Masons this summer. The mystic followers of King Solomon propose to swoop down upon the Centennial State in August and hold high carnival for ten days in Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Cripple Creek and Victor. With the visitors will come more than 500 candidates for degrees in Cryptic Masonry. These will be joined by perhaps 250 Colorado candidates for the same degrees, and all are to be obligated in the beautiful council degrees on the top of Pike's Peak, or in Cheyenne canyon, or in the Cave of the Winds, or in the Garden of the Gods, as the candidates themselves may prefer, or under hearty permit.

The first special trains equipped with commissary cars and musicians, and carrying hundreds of Royal Arch Masons from the different states named, together with the grand officers of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas and the general grand officers for the United States, all with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, will leave Kansas City on August 7th. The pilgrims will be met at Colorado Springs by the grand Masonic officers of Colorado, together with members of the Council of Royal and Select Masters holding their membership in the grand jurisdiction of Colorado. From Colorado Springs several side-trips will be made. Cripple Creek and Victor will be visited and the pilgrims there met with trumpet and band by the Masons of Colorado's "twin golden wonders." From Cripple Creek to Denver is next on the schedule, and from this city on to Georgetown and around the world-famed loop on the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Then back again to Denver, where the Masons of Colorado's capital city will meet the pilgrims at the Union Depot and there bind them to Denver by the golden cords of fraternal bonds. At the Union Depot the Masons, in full regalia, will be formed in marching columns and triumphantly escorted through the principal streets of the city.

Promotion Abandoned.

Owing to various complications Henry Waterhouse & Co., the brokers, have abandoned their project for a Ninth incorporation. The persons who had deposited money for stock in the proposed organization are receiving the same back. More than \$200,000 in cash was distributed in this manner yesterday. A good deal of this money is more than likely to go into other stocks, and trading should be quite lively for the remainder of the week.

PLACE FOR ALGER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The latest speculation regarding the retirement of Secretary Alger from the Cabinet is that he may be made Ambassador to France and be succeeded in the Cabinet by Horace Porter, the present Ambassador at Paris. The information that Gen. Porter was to be made Secretary of War is not new, although the fact that he is now on the way to this country has not been generally published.

CLIPPER PASSAGE.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Havage clipper Renee, which has just arrived here from Hongkong, made the voyage of more than 16,000 miles in ninety-six days, an average of over 163 miles a day. She left Hongkong January 4 and was loaded with 7000 cases of firecrackers for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

DEWEY MUST REMAIN AT MANILA

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Long announces that the delicate and important duty of devising upon Admiral Dewey an annex to the restoration of peace and the reorganization of the government in the Philippines precludes compliance with the request of the Business Men's Association of Washington looking to his participation in the proposed jubilee in this city next month.

By Brig. W. C. Irwin
A LARGE LOT OF
Sound, Draught Horses,
SUITABLE FOR DRIVING OR HEAVY WORK.

Also a small shipment of

Young, Strong Mules,
Suitable For Plantation Work.
Have a Few Choice Bred Cows
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GUS. SCHUMAN,
FORT STREET.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET



Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HUCKLEBY, Vice President.
E. H. HILL, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE TONIC

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. For Scour, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and all kinds of blood poisoning, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Scars on the Neck, Cures Skin Itch, Cures Headaches or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Liver, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures General Debility, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It cures the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to take, and is warranted to cure from any impurities in the blood, it is a valuable remedy for all who suffer from blood poisoning. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic. It is a blood purifier and a life tonic.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Beware of cheap imitations. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famous Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiakoa Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Oahu Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1899.

NO CANDIDATES.

The San Francisco Call recently published an interview between one of its reporters and Mr. Sewall. He was asked about his own and Mr. Dole's position as candidates for the office of Governor, whenever it should be created. Mr. Sewall said, if the report is correct: "I really did not know that either of us were after it."

If Mr. Sewall did not know that he was after the Governorship of this Territory, his conduct presents a strange case of somnambulism. He certainly obtained a political machine, with all the latest improvements on it, and it was operated. And he certainly chose an organ, although it was a "Hobson's choice." It was the best he could do, as the goat said when he chewed up tin cans for his supper. He created the order of Coon-Cats, and denounced Dole as a coward after President McKinley had thanked him for the offer of Hawaii in the neutrality affair.

If this report in the Call is correct he did all this unconsciously, and a condition of somnambulism alone will account for his ignorance of his own conduct.

When those who support him as a candidate understand, from this report, that they have been the victims of the innocent acts of one who walked in his sleep, and upon awakening did not know that he had been a candidate, they surely must feel that they have been imposed upon, or "placed for fools," by a ghost. They have expended much time and energy, however valueless, and some cheap partisan literature in pushing the fortunes of a somnambulist. And now they are told that the one for whom they had lavishly expended their notes, knew nothing of the sacrifice.

Mr. Sewall's statement must be rather depressing to his organ as it has taken much pride in the fact that Mr. Sewall has declared himself to be a candidate in a "manly fashion," while Mr. Dole is mean enough to keep disgracefully silent.

Perhaps Mr. Sewall's remark indicates a rupture in the relations of the Coon-Cats. The failure of the organ to organize the Republican party in these islands may have convinced him that his contract for its support is not a profitable venture.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN DOUBT.

The admirable and great qualities of President McKinley are shown in his reply to one of the commissioners appointed by him to examine the condition of the Philippine Islands. This commissioner addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, it is only right that we should understand each other frankly. If you have offered this appointment to me under the impression that I look with favor upon our acquisition of the Philippines, you have made a mistake. I am absolutely opposed to expansion."

"That makes no difference," answered the President, "I chose you because I have great confidence in your practical judgment. If, when you have looked the ground all over, you still feel of the same mind, I want you to say so."

"Then you want our advice even on the fundamental question of the retention of the Philippines?"

"Yes. It is a question on which my own opinion is still unsettled."

It is the irreconcilable expansionists that worry the President. They know little of the burden of responsibility, because they have never been trusted to bear it. In one breath they demand that the President obey the will of the people. In the next breath, they ask why don't the President have a policy? When the President searches for light, they shout: "He has light enough."

Every wild expansionist thinks that every other man in the land ought to think as he himself thinks. These impossibilities charge the President with drifting about in search of a policy. On the other hand, the President sees that the people are drifting about because 15,000,000 of voters cannot make up their minds in a day, nor with any more unanimity than they can agree upon the prominent political issues on which they are divided. There is not a corner grocery store in the land in which men do not sit, of an evening, and dictate policies to the President. Just as poor men and business men in the East tell the rich man how to manage money, but it takes time for the value of the thousands of corner grocery stores, and the voters from the great mansions, as well as from the hovels, and the farms, to reach the White House. And when they do reach it they are in confusion, the President must find out what they really mean.

Besides, a Republican Congress slaps

the President in the face by cutting off 5000 sailors for the ships, and it has to give him the army he asked for. Besides this, he finds, after six months of recruiting his regular army is still short of men to the number of 2000, in spite of the fact that the regulars do the best fighting and are the best cared for. And while the regular army is not filled, the application for the positions of officers in the new volunteer regiments are five times as many as there are places to be filled.

So the President wisely drifts, and studies the situation, and as he said to his friends, walks the floor in impatient waiting for the final voice of the people.

The President's attitude illustrates the best evolution of democratic government. The history of five times will be that he executed the will of the people, rather than his own will, so far as he could ascertain what it was.

TWO WARS.

The war in Samoa and the war in the Philippines admirably illustrate the inability of the individual or the nation to fix the mind's eye closely upon two distinct objects at the same moment.

The singular spectacle, so rare in history, of the English and the Americans standing shoulder to shoulder in a fight with semi-savages would create intense excitement throughout the land, if the war in the Philippines did not exist and involve larger losses and more lives.

The British take such affairs as the Samoan war as a common day experience, because, it is said, that every day in the year brings war to the British Empire, and borrow the same British home.

But the unexpected has happened. The union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should have taken place in some grand and impressive proceeding before the whole world; in perhaps some great war with powerful nations united to crush the Anglo-Saxons. But instead of an impressive spectacle, the union of the races is celebrated by jointly throwing some savages near Apia. But the spirit of union existed.

There cannot be in this war upon savages any disposition to insult Germany indirectly. Nor will Germany depart from her agreements with England and America regarding Samoan matters. She has been placed in an embarrassing position by her representatives, but the very prompt way in which her government agreed to the forming of a commission for an investigation and settlement of the matter shows her determination to avoid friction.

The day has passed when a nation takes the position that it will stand by its representative, right or wrong. Even the British, who in their colonial operations have almost invariably sustained their own representatives abroad, do not now allow false pride to involve them in unnecessary troubles.

The Samoan matter becomes an interesting event to be recorded in the new chapter of the history of the Pacific ocean.

SMUGGLING.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in construing the laws which prohibit smuggling, declared that "mere acts of concealment of merchandise on entering the waters of the United States, however preparatory they may be, and however cogently they may indicate an intention of thereafter smuggling or clandestinely introducing, at least are but steps or attempts, not alone in themselves constituting smuggling."

If the Federal laws were generally in force here and the importation of opium was forbidden, it appears that a smuggler of that drug would not be open to any charge of crime, even if the Customs officials knew of the fact that he possessed it in his trunk. The crime would not be complete until he had taken steps to put it on shore. But the Hawaiian laws forbid the possession of the drug, so that the crime of smuggling is complete if possession is proved.

Under the laws regulating the importation of the baggage of passengers, the outcry against the inconvenience, discomfort, and hardships inflicted upon passengers arriving at the port of New York, by the Customs inspectors, has resulted in a new order by the Treasury department declaring that the omission by a passenger to include in the list of articles submitted to the inspectors for examination, any dutiable articles, should not be taken as evidence of an intent to smuggle. The fear of being charged with this offense has for many years made the incoming passengers in unhappy lot, because they did propose to smuggle articles, but did not wish to be caught in the act. The new regulation permits a passenger to make the effort, but if he is caught, he merely pays the duty and the charge of smuggling is suspended.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES.

The organization and promotion of stock companies in the iron and steel industries on the Mainland, has become a craze, because the earnings of the plants have been so large during the last year. The Iron Age says of them:

"To a greater or less extent the promoters have succeeded in transferring to the general public holdings which capitalists were glad to part with who had been long identified with iron and steel manufacture. In itself there is something suspicious in such eagerness to sell, although it is only fair to state that 'insiders' have in some consolidations put every additional dollar they could raise into the schemes. Yet it is a fact that to a considerable extent the outside investor and speculator has added quite eagerly property which men of long experience in the industry were prompt to sell, at the price, when the opportunity offered. Confident insiders and a sanguine public have thus become partners."

"It may serve a good purpose to study the question on what grounds the 'outsider' has plunged so suddenly and so deeply into a business with which few are thoroughly familiar. We believe that the principal reason is that business men and financiers generally have become thoroughly convinced that the American iron industry is on the eve of a period of unusual prosperity, and that American iron-makers can now command a large share of the world's business—a share which will grow with every year. In fact, the future is being discounted, and we are now capitalizing our supremacy. Let it be acknowledged that some, if not all consolidations, are over-capitalized, what difference does it make if our resources, our skill, and our energy will enable us to earn good money on the valuation established? That is the argument, and it may as well be acknowledged that there is some strength in such a plea. If one product or one country has special advantages and can market at a lower figure than others, then that advantage represents an assured profit, so long as these conditions last. Capital soundly represents that profit may be regarded as invested under more favorable circumstances than is usual with risky industries."

"While this principle may be accepted as correct, very wide differences may exist as to the degree of its application. In that respect the general invitation in the iron trade is that however present values may be justified by present earnings and by the chances of a large income in the near future, they are in many cases far above the earning capacity in the many lean years which in the iron trade drop down the records of the few good ones. * * In other words, in the series of recent consolidations in the iron and allied trades there are enterprises good, bad and indifferent. Those in the trade are even more discriminating, but it will take a much longer time before the general public will learn to pick out those which are too heavily loaded to stand the stress of bad times."

The knowing ones in the iron trade realize the difference between the lean and the fat years. The public are taking their stocks on the theory that all years are fat. The history of the iron trade shows a large number of lean years, in spite of the fact that the making of iron does not depend upon rainfall, and its production is under an absolute control. It was said in 1875, by the iron men, that there were 170 iron furnaces in the country, while 200 of them could supply the demand for pig iron. The furnaces remained idle, and the workmen scattered. Twice since 1875 has there been a similar experience in this trade.

The difference between the iron and steel industries is that the iron producers quickly glut the market while the steel producers do not. There often come periods in the iron trade when iron cannot be sold at cost. There rarely comes a period in the steel trade of the United States when steel cannot be sold at some profit.

But the promoters of the iron and steel corporations show that the "crowd" has swamped on a bull movement, and nothing can hold it back.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Government takes this position, it is now understood, in the matter of alien immigration. That the Act of Annexation terminated the relations of Hawaii with all foreign countries, and either repealed or nullified our municipal legislation on the subject.

The Act also extended the present treaties of all foreign States to those islands which at once placed the matter of immigration in the hands of the Federal Government in Washington, and did not leave such a vital matter in the hands of the local authorities.

Even if this interpretation of the law could not be clearly justified, from a

purely legal standpoint, the action of the Government in practically leaving the matter to the disposition of the Federal authorities, who are directed by the Federal laws, is wise and politic.

There can be no complaint in the States against the local authorities, if the Federal laws are followed by the planners.

Of course the enemies of the Government will expose the inconsistency of the Government in insisting on enforcing our municipal laws last December, and at this time changing its views. But judges are constantly reversing their own decisions, on better understanding, and statesmen change their policies. He was the courageous and consistent man who declared that he could eat six dozen hard boiled eggs at one meal, and in order to be consistent, did eat them, and immediately furnished the corpse for a funeral.

It is the sovereign power in Washington that must settle the questions about alien immigration, and it is fortunate that the Government now takes this view of the matter.

EDUCATE YOUNG MEN FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A resident has been asked by a correspondent on the Mainland whether or not young men, well trained in the cultivation of sugar cane and the making of sugar, could be obtained for employment on the sugar plantations of Oahu.

This inquiry is made, because the reputation of our planters, for unskilled men still in the production of sugar, is excellent. But the inquiry suggests the growing importance of the sugar industry, and the increasing need of able and well trained men for the management of the business.

In this direction there must be in the near future excellent chances for young men of these islands to obtain valuable experience in foreign countries as employees of plantations, provided they are well trained in the science and practice of producing sugar, and there ought to be some organized way of teaching them to become experts in the business.

Why should not instruction for that purpose be obtained in Oahu College? While the students may be taking a course of general study in this College, they may also take a special course in the sugar branch, under the direction of Dr. Maxwell in the lecture room, and experiment station, and in the field under the direction of plantation managers.

Even if the instruction, owing to the want of facilities, is not as complete for several years as it should be, it would enable young men to secure positions either here or in other countries.

A great industry like sugar will always eagerly look for able men, as the railway and industrial companies look for them. Whatever may be the political fate of the Philippines and Cuba, it is certain that their resources for the production of sugar will be developed, and men of skill and experience will be found who will develop them.

The British colonies that are struggling with bankruptcy are blantly told by the wise sugar men that their plantations would be profitable if their managers studied and practiced the best art of sugar making; that the production of only one and one-half tons to the acre on good soil by the managers of British plantations, shows stupid and almost criminal ignorance of the art of sugar making. Moreover, these colonies have an abundance of cheap coolie labor, which does not seem to give them much aid.

But there will be a demand in all directions, in the tropical countries, for thoroughly trained men in this business. This place has enough facilities to give young men an excellent education in sugar making, and it should be given on the industrial side of Oahu College.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Financial Chronicle (N. Y.) which has the largest circulation of any journal among the banks, bankers, brokers, and investors of the Mainland, says that in January and February, stock companies were organized in the States with an aggregate capital of \$1,106,390,000. It says: "This total seems almost incredible, but the dance goes on day by day, and the American promoters, with whom Hooley is only a pale light, are still maneuvering and combining, drawing in large amounts of new capital, getting out large blocks of stock and cash to use for themselves, and preparing for the future ruination of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of gullible stockholders. When the end will come no man knows definitely, but that it will come everybody of any foresight realizes perfectly well. He knows, too, what the end will be when it does come, and whoever can take in his sail during the next few months will be a wise mariner."

Probably the "water" in these stocks amounts to two-thirds or even

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Beckwith, Harlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for \$3.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

more of that amount. During the speculative mania, the stocks of doubtful value generally attract more attention than those of assured value, because the promoters of the doubtful stocks advertise them, and trust to the credulity of the public.

There is a popular delusion that the press has a large influence in making the prices of stocks. It may do so for an hour or a day, but the prices and values of good stocks depend upon conditions and facts over which the press has no control. Were all the papers in Chicago to declare that the track of the Illinois Central had been destroyed, when it had not been, it would frighten a few people for the moment, but the truth would soon prevail.

The latest reports from the New York stock exchange say that the craze for promoting companies for all sorts of purposes reached such a pitch that the banks and money lenders called a halt on general loans. The doubtful stocks at once fell in value, while those with merit in them did not decline. This fact is commented upon by several journals as proof that a good stock does its own talking.

The proper conduct of a journal in times of general speculation, is not free from embarrassment. The legitimate speculations, or investments with some speculative element in them, do not require advertising or comment as a rule. But there are many facts, such for instance as the statement made by the Financial Chronicle, which tend, if published, to make people more cautious than they would be if they remained uninformed. The class of operators who mainly trade in stocks feel a personal grievance towards the journals which publish depressing facts. Such publications, it is true, do little good, in booming times, but they serve the purpose of good journalism which is to inform the public, whether the public likes it or does not like it.

No speculative movement in stocks has been made on the Mainland, for many years, upon a sounder basis than that of our sugar plantations. The railway properties have been promoted, since the building of tracks began, upon promises only of net earnings and dividends. So many of the sugar plantations make no promises, but show their dividends, and so many other plantations base their estimates of earnings upon what other plantations are now doing, there appears to be a basis of speculative investment of the most unusual character with which there is no parallel on the Mainland.

At the same time these investments are under conditions and limitations. The railway properties have been promoted, since the building of tracks began, upon promises only of net earnings and dividends. So many of the sugar plantations make no promises, but show their dividends, and so many other plantations base their estimates of earnings upon what other plantations are now doing, there appears to be a basis of speculative investment of the most unusual character with which there is no parallel on the Mainland.

TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISTS.

A Popular German Agitator Elected to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 11.—In the by-election to the Reichstag held today in the Second electoral district of Berlin, Herr Fischer, the well known Socialist-Democrat and agitator, replaced a member of the Freisinnige party.

At the Socialists' annual conference at Stuttgart last October Herr Fischer, in discussing the expected anti-strike bill which Emperor William had announced a few days before, said: "We should have the souls of dogs if we refrained from replying to this eternal harping on the 'domestic enemy' and we should be fellows without a country if, the Emperor having thought it advisable to throw down the gauntlet in this manner, we did not have the courage to pick it up. Down with the monarchical idea! That is now the motto not only of the Socialists, but of the whole German working class."

GUAM'S GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The gunboat Yosemite, which is to carry Governor Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, to Guam, is here preparing for her cruise through the Suez canal. Elaborate quarters have been fitted up for Leary, and the ship also carries the furniture for the Governor's house. A battalion of 125 marines under Major A. C. Kilson will go out on the Yosemite as well, and there will also be a brass band. Leary will be allowed \$10,000 to maintain his establishment and impress his subjects.

TO COME IN TIME

Club Discussion on the Subject of Cremation.

Investigation of the Subject from Local Standpoint—Research Club Officers Chosen.

There was a very fair attendance for the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club at the home of Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Kincaid, last evening. The subject was "Cremation." Mr. Geo. P. Castle was to have presented the topic, but was kept away by illness, having contracted a severe cold. In the absence of Mr. Castle, another member of the organization made the opening remarks. This address was in the nature of an explanation of the modern crematory, with figures on the cost of both crematory and cremation, and considerable data that has been received from abroad lately.

Other speakers on the subject were Prof. Scott, Prof. Crawley, A. Frank Cooke, D. H. Case, B. F. Beardmore, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mr. A. R. Wilmarth. Mr. Wilmarth is lately from Boston and members of his family have been cremated. He had given the subject much attention and was the bearer of a number of interesting statements. He said that in many instances the ashes were simply thrown away instead of being kept. Such disposition was made of the ashes of Lucy Stone, whose body was the first to be cremated in Boston, in January, 1894. Mr. Cooke, on request gave views on the probability of natives accepting cremation. He thought that particularly the older Hawaiians would be quite averse to this means of disposing of their dead. Prof. Crawley made a very clear scientific exposition of the process of cremation, comparing it with the destruction of the body by burial in the ground. Mr. Beardmore said that there were very few crematories in England.

It is believed that there will shortly be organized in Honolulu a company which will establish and conduct a modern crematory. The sum of \$10,000 would be sufficient. It was Prof. Scott who urged that cheapness should be made a feature of the crematory in case it was placed.

At the conclusion of the discussion the annual election of officers for the club was held, with this result:

President—Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid.
Vice-President—B. F. Beardmore.
Secretary—Prof. Edgar Wood.

The President will appoint two more members who with the officers will constitute the Executive Committee. Rev. Mr. Kincaid was the unanimous choice of the club for the presidency. There was no opposition to the other officers. It was proposed to discuss at the next meeting "The Peopling of Hawaii."

The usual refreshments were served, with Mrs. Kincaid presiding.

COL. STOTZENBERG.

LINCOLN, (Neb.)—By unanimous vote the lower house of the Legislature expunged from the records the resolution censuring Col. Stotzenberg of the First Nebraska. The first resolution was the result of the charge that the Colonel, who was a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. Later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their Colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of the regiment under his leadership, has caused a change of opinion in the State.

Wind Jammers for Manila.

The American ship Marion Chace, sailed for Manila April 7th from Seattle with a full cargo of quartermaster's stores. The British ship Hudson Hill, now loading at Harrison-street wharf, says the Chronicle of the 8th inst., will leave here Monday with a similar cargo for the same port. Capt. Jenkins, of the Hudson Hill, will do his utmost to land his cargo first, and as the skipper of the Marion Chace is fired with a similar ambition shipping folk are looking forward to an interesting race between the two wind-jammers.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS.

HAVANA, April 11.—The military authorities have been informed that they will receive tomorrow the Cuban army muster rolls now held by the so-called Executive Committee appointed by the late Military Assembly before its dissolution. With the rolls in their possession the Americans will be in a position to push forward energetically. Clerks employed several weeks ago are waiting at headquarters at El Yumado to copy and compare the rolls.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge leave this summer for a two years' trip abroad. Mr. Dodge, well known as a poet and artist, has done some clever designing of cottages during the past year. His own residence and that of the Misses Howland, on Vineyard street, and the home of the Joseph S. Emersons, on Spencer avenue, are from his plans.

The Boys Happy Over Their Departure—Expressed Aloha for Honolulu—The Crowd.

McCandless-II Land Matter—Supreme Court Decision—Reply in a Damage Suit.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE
Honolulu, H. I., April 20, 1899.

Among the departing passengers yesterday for San Francisco were R. L. Moore, manager of the Riston Iron Works, and wife. Mr. Moore goes home with a trunk filled with specifications and awards for pumping and sugarcane machinery.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., A.
LOCAL BREVITIES.

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BOX 342.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

14
32 RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OF ONE OPINION

Eminent People Give Views on Cremation.

TESTIMONY OF ALL CLASSES

Men and Women—Ministers and Priests—Many Present Their Reasons.

These expressions of opinion on cremation are called from a compilation of several numbers.

Viewed from the point of view of the cremationists, the cremationists are not only the most numerous, but also the most influential.

It is the purpose of this series of articles to present the views of the cremationists, and to show that the cremationists are not only the most numerous, but also the most influential.

Miss Willard's remains were cremated at the crematorium in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1898, and the ashes interred in the family plot at Rose Hill Cemetery.

Charles Francis Adams, Boston. "I have never been able to understand any of the arguments against cremation. The religious argument certainly has no bearing on the subject. As a matter of sentiment, I fail to see why we should rather consign the remains of those we love, to the tender mercies of worms, than to the tender mercies of heat."

Dr. A. Baccellari, a Catholic Priest, and Professor of Theology at the University of Pavia, one of the most learned ecclesiastics of Italy, in a letter addressed to Professor Tully, at Milano, says:

"You enquire of me in what relation cremation stands to religion. As a reasoning Catholic, free from any prejudice, I do not hesitate for a moment to openly declare that cremation, as you and your colleagues understand it, is not inconsistent with the teachings of religion."

Rev. Joseph May, Philadelphia. "It gives me much satisfaction to have an opportunity to express publicly my earnest approval of cremation as a mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead. I strongly desire to promote this reform."

"While it exists, at present, some moral effort to adopt the method of cremation, I am persuaded that it will ultimately come to seem, aesthetically, even more attractive than burial. We cannot now let our imagination follow the remains of our dead. By the system of cremation they pass through the process of decay, but by a purest and noblest mode of dissolution swiftly exhale. In several instances with which I have been familiar, the remains of persons, who had themselves so directed, have been disposed of by cremation. In each case, their relatives have assured me very emphatically of the refinement and tenderness of all the incidents of the process as actually conducted, and of their full conversion to the reformed method. I urge it upon all, as a duty to the public, to encourage its adoption."

Chas. W. Wendte, Oakland, Cal., Superintendent Unitarian Churches for the Pacific Coast.

"The true disposal of our dead is cremation, rather than earth-burial. It is associated with feelings of the noblest kind, with veneration and tenderness for the departed, with the religious trusts and hopes that center in the thought of immortality."

"It does not contravert Christian teachings or compel the alteration of a single line of the burial service. It conduces far more than the usual practice of interment to the comfort, health and safety of the living. For this reason it is commended by all sanitary authorities and men of science. It is also far less offensive to the imagination and feelings of man. Finally it is recommended by considerations of utility and economy. For these and many other reasons it should be adopted."

The late Lucy Stone of the American Woman Suffrage Association, Boston.

"I am decidedly in favor of cremation; on sanitary grounds alone it seems to me to be wholly desirable."

(Here was the first body to be cremated in the Boston Crematorium January 4th, 1894.)

Rev. Robert Ritchie, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Oakland, Cal.

"Being asked for my opinion in regard to cremation, I can only say that I approve of it without qualifications. There can be no objections against it on religious grounds—save in the way of conservatism that is the result of sentiment rather than reason. A custom of usage supported by Christian antiquity is of weight provided that it commends itself also to modern needs and exigencies; but this, the practice of burying the dead, does not always do. As the world grows older and more and more of its inhabitants are returned to its bosom in nature's last sleep, the problem, especially in our large cities, of disposing of the dead grows for solution."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Boston.

"I have no doubt that cremation will work its way into general favor, and I am glad to think so. I am glad to remember that in Old and New, now more than fifteen years ago, I published a statement in which I said:

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CEREMONY AND CORONET

What a pleasant occasion! "The Coronet and Coronet" let it be said, if you like, grace after meals, or the forget-me-not of a courteous conversation. Whether its name, it is the written echo of the guest's opinion of the host. It comes as speedily as possible after his departure. The graceful, appreciative note reminds the host of his recent visitor, and assures him of his arrival at his journey's end. It renews, if ever so briefly, the pleasant hours of the visit.

I prophesy that when many other exactions of social etiquette may fall into oblivion, this flower of remembrance will be "an everlasting" one. It is a plant capable of high cultivation, but even with ordinary care in a soil of prompt gratitude it will grow into fragrant bloom.

We of Hawaii know it as one of our privileges. We hear from those of our own blood who have journeyed hither and gone away again, from a travelling companion, who has gone on to other lands. We have reminders of those who have been received into our midst "by letter," and of the soldiers who have come within our gates. The post marks are California, Manila and London, as well as New York and San Francisco.

Often, indeed, the appreciation of our sometime guests creeps into the newspapers over there, before we want it in our trade winds. Not infrequently it does it come back to us, pressed carefully between the covers of a book.

Such a pressed memento of forget-me-nots is Mabel Loomis Todd's Coronet and Coronet, an open letter. Not merely a sum total of thank-yous, although for us who met the Coronet party in 1896, this book does have a personal interest. The cruise of the Coronet, you remember, was the chase of the eclipse of August, 1896. The little yacht carried a scientific contingent to Japan so the astronomer could put questions to the short-lived Corona. Puerile Coronet! It died at the age of two and a half minutes! How few questions could it answer, even when hard pressed by the most modern astronomical instruments.

Doesn't it take your breath away to think of it? This little yacht's sailing forty-five thousand miles just that Professor Todd might be in at the two minutes and a half of the sun's obscuration! Tantalizing minutes, but most graphically set forth by the faculty of the astronomer's wife. Read for yourself, and if you can review that climax without quickened pulses, you must be, alas! a poor unimaginative sort of a creature.

We seem critically the eight chapters on matters Hawaiian, for we own to an interest in each new reflection of our community. We are pleased to find that this picture, sketched in passing by an enthusiastic visitor, is graceful and characteristic. Some of it seems like touched-up bits from our own diaries. In mourning the tragic end of the brilliant Kate Field, in dedicating Panahi hall, in volcano jaunt, in talks and teas and parties, many a one can say with Mrs. Todd, in a para fu!

She nods approval of our school equipments, praises our customs and dislikes. She points to the line of illustrious women in Hawaiian history, and invites every native girl of today to live up to inherited traditions and carry on a worthy island story.

She is particularly fascinating in her descriptions of artful Japan, and to them may be traced later germs of "the Japan fever," now raging here. I am old that her book has sent more than one victim to wear out the disease in the lovely land of Nippon.

Her pictures of queer Aina land are unique, and form a quaint collection. As to the scientific features of the book, they are not too technical for popular digestion.

Mr. Arthur C. James, the Coronet's owner, contributes a valuable chapter on deep-sea yachting. He urges yachtsmen everywhere to remember their indebtedness to the Hydrographic office and to repay it in kind. There is still much valuable knowledge to be gained of ocean currents and winds.

The publishers of Corona and Coronet, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, have done well by the book, as have the literary and scientific reviews. With this guarantee, you will be glad to know that it is comfortably at home in some libraries of Honolulu. A wide sale is its due.

May it lead many to the delights of intelligent travel. May it send many to the shores of Hawaii and Japan. May it instill in many a truer appreciation of the scope of astronomy and of the conservation necessary to its prophet, the astronomer.

HIVES are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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ITCHING PILES

There is no more annoying, and certainly irritating trouble than itching piles. It isn't a dangerous disease, people do not die from it, but they are the cause of any man's life who has them. But piles is one trouble that can be cured absolutely. There is an ointment called Doan's Ointment that will cure them without fail. Here is the statement of a gentleman who has tried it and recommends it.

Mr. W. A. Richeson, 1221 Broadway, of the firm of Richeson & Slough, Logansport, Indiana, says: "Doan's Ointment is the best thing for itching piles I have ever run across in the two years I have been a victim of that affliction. This painful and annoying affection bothered me almost to death. I had used all kinds of ointments and salves, that I had ever heard of, and I was still looking for something to effect a cure. I happened to read about Doan's Ointment in our paper and went right down to a drug store on Fourth street and got a box. It gave me immediate relief and in a few days I was cured. I say cured because there has not been the slightest return of it since. I would walk out of my way to recommend Doan's Ointment to any one I knew was suffering from this annoying disease. You can count me among those who endorse the claims made for this valuable Ointment."

This ointment may be had of all dealers or by mail from the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, for 50c per box.

Known Here.

Lieutenant Lansdale, whose terrible death in Samoa was a shock to his many friends in this city, with his young bride occupied a cottage on Beretania street last year while the Philadelphia was in port. They were popular in society and were the recipients of much attention. Lieut. Lansdale had formerly visited Honolulu in the Albatross.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

—D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.

LEADERS:

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SEWING MACHINES

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A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

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SEE DISPLAY OF

Carvers!

Household Goods Department

BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED—

Down Again

In price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 4,000 quotations of prices, weighs 24 pounds, and contains over 500 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted are in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide, we give it away. To introduce you to our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

New York Line.

The bark Fooning Suoy will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu.

The bark Iolani will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lahuala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island View, in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

TIMELY TOPICS

April 14th, 1899

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense.

If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are solid supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink

PURE

WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

HAWAII'S FUTURE

Agricultural and Horticultural Possibilities.

A MOST REMARKABLE LAND

The Development of Resources Only Begun—Coffee Will Be Profitable—The Climate.

(Hawaii Herald.)

While the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar must of necessity for many years remain the principal industry here, it does not follow by any means that such will always be the case. We feel assured that coffee-growing will yet become profitable, notwithstanding the alleged overproduction in Brazil and Nicaragua which now obtain. One fact has been abundantly demonstrated—Hawaiian coffee grown at the proper altitude, properly cured, graded and matured, has a very delicious flavor. Every man who has traveled widely knows that the bulk of the coffee which is consumed in the United States is poor stuff. Very poor indeed. Much of it is unfit for consumption, and most of it, poor as it is, is adulterated with everything from chicory to peas. Rice is not commonly an ingredient, while burnt sugar and black Jack molasses are freely mixed with the lowest grades.

In the United States one seldom finds in the retail stores good, or even drinkable coffee for less than 35 cents a pound, browned, while the better grades command from 40 to 50 cents a pound, browned. Hawaiian coffee of the first grade that has been properly graded—one sour bean will spoil the best cup of coffee that was ever made—is equal to the grade of coffee which commands in the United States, at retail, in the browned state, 40 cents per pound. In fact, a grade of Hawaiian coffee is now meeting an increasing demand at 50 cents per pound, browned, but we do not think it is pure Hawaiian coffee.

Now, no matter what difficulties may have been met by our coffee-growers in particular instances, we all know that the culture of coffee which can be sold in California at 40 cents a pound browned, can be grown here profitably, and will be grown. There is at present very little coffee being brought to the Pacific Coast from the more distant ports. Ceylon coffee is seldom seen; East India is very scarce indeed; while Mocha is practically unknown, though the Mocha and Java islands are freely advertised. Most of the coffee which reaches the Pacific Coast is from Central America, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Hawaiian Islands are much nearer, and if our coffee is carefully graded and aged, it ought to take a leading position in the markets of the west and northwest, particularly.

It may, and probably will be necessary eventually, to form co-operative concerns, charged with the duty of seeing that the coffee is properly graded, properly aged, and properly marketed. For the success of the industry, other things being equal, depends largely upon insuring that none but the best reaches the market under the name of Hawaii's best.

It costs, by the way, but \$8 per ton to land our coffee in San Francisco, while Guatemala coffee cannot be landed in the same market for less than \$12 per ton.

Bananas, we all know, could be grown profitably if we had quick transportation facilities between Hilo and the Pacific coast. When steamers make the distance from Hilo to San Francisco in five days, as they certainly will eventually, banana-growing ought easily to return a profit of \$100 per acre. We believe the banana-flour project is entirely feasible. The flour can be made all right, and it can be sold all right, if we go about it right. The suggestion made in an interview last week that the matter be brought to the attention of the Seventh Day Adventists, who prepare food-products, is worthy of careful investigation.

The orange industry will no doubt under more favorable tariff laws, become profitable also. There should be no tariff whatever upon fruits grown upon the islands. If the United States wants us, they should take us, and give our fruits an equal chance with California fruits. Oranges, limes and lemons would be the only products that would in any way enter into competition, for California cannot raise fruits that are distinctly tropical, notwithstanding the rosy wreaths that are twined by weavers of words for communities where bananas don't want to grow.

One point which should not be lost sight of is the fact that with quick communication, we can put many products into the San Francisco markets before and after the California crops have been gathered. This is due to our unique climate and an abundance of rainfall. We can produce from two to three crops per annum, of some products.

There are some things which do not prosper here. Peaches do not bear well. Plums do not thrive. Cherries, apricots, nectarines and prunes do not do well. California can raise all of these and will not suffer competition from the islands.

When it comes to such products as oranges, limes, pineapples, bananas, papayas, ginger, loquats, mangoes, alligator pears and the rubber tree, we can raise them, and will suffer no competition from California, except as to oranges and limes.

However, we would not have any one for a moment suppose that the products mentioned comprise the full list of things profitable or possible. This is a remarkable land. A most remarkable land. The temperature in Hilo is probably more even than that of any other town in the world. It is a remarkable thing to find a place where the thermometer as a rule indicates a

change of but a very few degrees—usually from 74 to 78 degrees, day in and day out. The other year, Santa tells us that the extreme seldom reached, one or two degrees, and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Even the extremes, however, permit the growth of the tropical fruit and a similar climate exists all along the coast on this side of the island.

Above us, to the south, rises Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet in height. Between our tropic shores and the summit of this towering mountain, there is a variety of climate which accommodates a very extended list of agricultural and horticultural products. The northern and eastern sides of the island are subject to the constant trade winds, and a rainfall ranging from 34 to 250 inches, according to locality. Hilo's average annual rainfall is about 150 inches. On the southern slopes of Mauna Kea, however, the rainfall is much less. In fact, in some localities the rainfall is very light indeed.

Within this range of climatic conditions there is opportunity for the culture of a very large list of products. And the island of Hawaii, although it has been inhabited for centuries, is yet in the infancy of its agricultural and horticultural development, notwithstanding the vast fields of sugar cane, the immense exports, and the list of products generally known.

The present output of the islands is very insignificant indeed, compared with what it will be in the years to come.

TWO OF A TRADE.

That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Vermeer or a copy. Half the artists and connoisseurs in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a *reproduction*. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both, doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong, but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1891," says the relation, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart, seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease.

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me; the pain around the heart soon ceased.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48, Rensselaer Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy; the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system; which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the dyspepsia—was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

A dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sewall by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker in San Francisco April 6th.

ONE NEW ESTATE

Much Activity in the Affairs of Maunalei.

Plowing and Clearing—Lumber and Laborers—Pumping Station—Railway.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

J. W. L. Marshall, the superintendent, and W. D. Lowell, the chief engineer, left yesterday afternoon for the new Maunalei plantation on Lanai. The gentlemen first visit Maui, where they will negotiate with one of the largest plantations for locomotives and rails. The Maui estate in question is about to install a wider gauge railway than at present used, and for this reason will have on hand surplus track, engines and rolling stock. Maunalei will save in both first cost and transportation.

Engineer Lowell visited Honolulu for the purpose of assisting Gear, Lansing & Co., the plantation promoters and agents, in the selection of engines, etc., for pumping plants. Several tenders have been submitted. It is the intention to install pumping station No. 1 within three months, if possible. There will be for the station six artesian wells. These are now being bored. Experimental wells have turned out satisfactorily. The station, with its six wells, is to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily.

About a week ago a shipment of twenty-five mules was made to Maunalei from Honolulu. This and other stock is used in clearing the land and in plowing. Steam plows are to come later.

There has so far been shipped to Maunalei 200,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 feet more will go up this week. A number of buildings for the laborers and other purposes have been constructed. The lumber is carried in schooners.

The wharf for Maunalei is to be built without delay. It will be 300 feet long and John Oudekirk is the contractor. Mr. Oudekirk will begin work on the wharf before the end of the month.

Mr. Gear, Mr. Lansing, M. J. Gray and others actively engaged in forwarding Maunalei, busy themselves these days enlisting labor for the estate. The men are secured in town, though an order has gone abroad for a party of large size. One day last week forty men were shipped. On Monday of this week twenty more were sent and forty will go by the steamer Maui tomorrow.

Planting at Maunalei is to begin in June or July. In the meantime the clearing of land and plowing and general preparation will continue right along.

VETERAN CAR-BUILDER.

Built the First Locomotive That Runs on Hawaii.

H. N. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the H. K. Porter Locomotive Works, of Pittsburgh, is at present in Honolulu. Mr. Sprague has been in the car and locomotive business for about forty years and his engines are scattered all over. He retired from his connection with the Porter Co. a few years ago on account of ill health. Since then he has made yearly trips to Florida and California, and this year came as far as Hawaii.

While visiting the volcano a few days ago Mr. Sprague came upon one of his productions. This was the engine that runs over the six-mile street from Honolulu. It was the first engine ever put on that road, having been built in 1883. The engine that Adolph Sutro used in building the famous Sutro tunnel that drained the Comstock, was a product of his hands.

Mr. Sprague has made thorough examinations of the work and equipment of the O. R. & L. Co. and has only words of high praise for the manner in which the work is carried on. He was surprised to see such cars being turned out by a road that has been running so short a time. The plan of building the cars instead of importing them in sections as is done by some roads, he considers a wise plan. The whole system of management appeared to him to be very complete and thorough.

Mr. Sprague will return to the States with his wife by the Australia.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "Ad about Baby's Skin," a 4-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLEP, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mal. Iron Oiler, Screw Plates, Soft Dash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes, Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.

WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Australia" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia, Columbias and Ramblers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1830.

Accumulated Funds, £3,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital, £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.:

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.:

WILHELM OF MAGEBURG INSURANCE CO.:

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA:

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on one and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,660,000
Total reinsurance - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,

£13,558,080.

1-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - 682,500 0

2-Fire Funds - 2,748,819 7 6

3-Life and Annuity Funds - 8,127,670 1 0

£13,558,080 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,777 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,376,011 1 0

£2,937,788 4 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

MORTGAGOR'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

in accordance with the provisions of

Nodine in hurry given that mortgagee, David Douglas, intended to foreclose said mortgage for a condition broken, so-will life non-payment.

and notice is therefore given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date the property described in said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Tuesday 16th day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day to the highest bidder for cash. United States Gold Coin.

deeds to be at the expense of the purchaser.

DAVID DOUGLAS,
Mortgagee.
Honolulu, April 21st, 1899.

The property described in said mortgage is all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Heela, Island of Oahu and more particularly described as fol-

First: All that piece or parcel of land situate at said Heeia, being the same conveyed to the said Paukahu (G), and Kapule (w) by James Steward and Mary Steward, his wife, by deed dated July 17th, 1896, recorded in said office in Liber 164, page 43 and

being Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 1021, L. C. A. No. 5530 to Kauhane 2, Area, 1.715 acres.

Second: All those pieces or parcels of land situate at said Heela, Area, 1 7-100 acres, being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 990, L. C. A. 2162 to Kalei (k) father of said Kapule (w).

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Silliman, Merchant street, next to post office, attorneys for mortgagee.

2065-71

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale and other powers contained in a certain mortgage, made and executed by JACOB MATSUE and ELOSA MATSUE, as S. Roon, recorded in the register office Oahu in Liber 132 on page 221, 222 and 223, duly assigned by Cecil Brown, Administrator and Trustees with the will annexed of said S. Roon deceased, to George W. Farr, Trustee by indenture dated the 19th day of April, A. D. 1899, and recorded in said register Office in Liber ---, page ---, the said George W. Farr, Trustee is bound to foreclose said mortgage for breach of condition in said indenture contained, to wit, non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the

The property to be sold under said mortgage is thus described:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel

Beginning at a point 43 feet distant from the shore and bearing N. 55° 39' W. true from the starting point described in *Royall's Patent* (Grant) No. 882 to Theophilus Metcalf which is at the N. E. angle of the stone wall surrounding Pilpilipil thence on N. 55° 39' W. true 491.1 feet along the stone wall which separates this from Walletoe, N. 63° 39' W. true 181 feet along stone wall, S. 4° 46' W. true 1192.5 feet, N. 41° 40' E. true 77.2 feet along road, and about 40 feet from

the stone wall between Piliplili and Puahala, and approximately parallel thereto to the place of beginning; together with the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

GEORGE W. FARR,
Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

Terms: Cash U. S. Gold Coin. Deed at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, April 29, 1899.
2065:4F

FOR SALE.

ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14x30 in first class condition—to be sold at bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., 2058-St Honolulu

WANTED.

ASSISTANT AGENTS IN HONOLULU

**PURE - BREE
POULTRY!**
Eggs for Hatching

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:
English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blue Loebern, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn.

horns, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.
I am constantly in receipt of
importations from the best known
strains.
Eggs properly packed and fowls
graded.
Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.